Mr Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 10 1798. [N° 1891.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, *A D.* 1798.

IT is Voted and Resolved, That the act passed at the session of this Assembly in January last, entitled, "an act to prevent the spreading of the small-pox and other contagious sickness in this State," take effect immediately after the rising of this Assembly; and that the same be published three weeks successively in the Warren news paper, and in one of the Newport and one of the Providence news papers. A true copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, January Session, *A D.* 1798.

An Act to prevent the spreading of the Small-Pox and other contagious Sickness in this State.

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That no master or commander of any ship or vessel, who shall come into any port or harbour of this State, and shall have any person or persons on board sick of the small pox, or any other contagious distemper, or who has had any person sick of such distemper in the passage, or who shall come from any port or place usually infected with the small pox, or where any other contagious distemper is prevalent, shall presume to bring such vessel to anchor in any of the ports of this State, within the distance of one mile of any public ferry, pier or landing place, or permit or suffer any person or persons on board such vessel to be landed, or any person to come on board such vessel, without licence first had and obtained from the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or in their absence from one or more Assistants of this State, or in his or their absence from two or more justices of the peace or wardens of such town where such vessel shall arrive, on the penalty of forfeiting four hundred dollars to and for the use of the State, to be recovered by the general treasurer, by action of debt, in any court of common pleas. And it shall be the duty of such master or commander, on his first arrival in any port in this State, to hoist and keep his colours in the shrouds of his ship or vessel, as a signal of having come from such infected place, or having infection on board.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons whosoever shall presume to land or come on shore from on board such vessel without licence first had and obtained as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any Assistant, justice of the peace or warden, to send back such offender or offenders immediately on board such vessel, or confine him or them on shore, in such convenient place as to him shall appear most effectual to prevent the spreading of any infection, until the town-council of such town shall have information and opportunity to remove said offender or offenders, as they are hereafter empowered and directed; and the person or persons so offending shall satisfy and pay all charge that shall arise thereon, and also each of them shall forfeit forty dollars, to be recovered in manner as aforesaid; and if the offender or offenders shall not have sufficient estate to pay the same, he or they shall be confined and subjected to hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Assistants, justices and wardens as aforesaid, be and they are hereby empowered and directed, to send a physician or other suitable person to examine into, and make report to him or them respectively, of the true state of such vessel and the people on board, at the charge of the master or commander of such vessel.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted* That the town council of the town where such vessel shall arrive, be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, forthwith to put on board such vessel some suitable person or persons to secure said vessel, and effectually prevent any communication therewith at the expence of the owners.

Sec 5 *And be it further enacted*, That the the town council of such town be, and they are hereby empowered and directed to confine on board said vessel, or send to some hospital or other suitable place, all persons, mariners or passengers, or others who came in said vessel, for a convenient time, until such of them as have, or are liable to have, the small pox or other infectious distemper, are perfectly recovered and cleansed from said distemper, or have passed a suitable quarantine; and also all other persons who have gone on board such vessel without licence as aforesaid, at the charge and expence of such persons respectively; and also all other persons that came in said vessel, until they have been sufficiently aired and cleansed.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That the town-council of the town where such vessel arrives be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to appoint two suitable persons to take effectual care that all goods, wares and merchandizes, imported in such vessel, which they think liable to hold and communicate the infection, be landed on some of the islands in the Narragansett Bay, and exposed to the sun and air, and cleansed, not exceeding ten days, nor under six days, before they are permitted to be brought into any house, shop or warehouse, other than where they were cleansed as aforesaid,; and when such goods are sufficiently aired and cleansed, said persons shall give the owners or possessors thereof a certificate, and the town council shall allow and order said goods, wares and merchandizes, to be delivered to the owner or owners thereof; and the charge and expence of landing, airing and cleansing such goods, wares and merchandizes, shall be borne by the respective owner or owners; and all goods that are judged by the town council not to be infected, shall be delivered to the owner or owners, without delay and expence of airing, as soon as may be consistent with the safety of the town in regard to other parts of the cargo: And all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into any town in this State by land, from any place infected with the small-pox or other contagious distemper, shall be aired and cleansed at the discretion of the town council of such town, and at the expence of the owner or owners thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods imported in such vessels as aforesaid, that shall be clandestinely landed, or brought into any house, shop or warehouse, without a certificate and allowance as aforesaid, or that shall be imported by land as aforesaid, and not cleansed or aired by order of the town-council as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, one third to and for the use of the State, and the other two thirds to him or them who shall inform and sue for the same, in the court of common pleas in the county where such offence shall be committed. And all Assistants, justices and wardens, are hereby empowered and required, upon information given them, to seize and secure all such goods, wares and merchandizes, in their respective jurisdictions, until legal trial.

Sec. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the respective towns be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to fix, settle and adjust, all wages and charges demanded by persons employed by them to secure such vessel, or to air and cleanse such goods, or to attend upon and nurse such persons as aforesaid. And that if any owner, freighter, mariner or passenger as aforesaid, shall refuse to pay such wages and charges so settled, adjusted and fixed by the town council, that then the town treasurer of such town is hereby empowered and required to sue for and recover such wages and charges, if above twenty dollars, in the court of common pleas in the county where such charges shall be adjusted and settled; and if twenty dollars or under, then before any one justice or warden, as in the case of other actions; and the judges of such court, where such action is brought, are hereby empowered to tax double costs for the plaintiff.

Sec. 9. *And be it further Enacted*. That for the better securing of the payment of what charges may arise on the nursing or attendance upon any sailor or mariner belonging to such vessel as aforesaid, the master thereof is hereby required to stop payment of the wages due to such mariner, until certificate from the town council that such charges are fully satisfied and paid, on penalty of paying the same, so far as the amount of the wages so paid by him: And no court in this State shall make up judgment for any such wages, until satisfaction be made as aforesaid.

Sec. 10 *And be it further enacted*, That when the small pox or any other infectious distemper shall be prevalent in any place or town in the States of Massachusetts or Connecticut, all persons who shall come from such infected town or place into this State by land, until the expiration of ten days after they shall have left such infected town or place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, to and for the use of the state, upon legal conviction thereof, before any two justices of the peace or wardens, who are hereby empowered to hear and try the same, and also to send back or confine said offenders in some convenient place, not exceeding fifteen days: And the town-council in any town in this State are hereby empowered to appoint proper persons at all ferries or places that to them may seem necessary, to examine, on oath or affirmation, all persons suspected to transgress this law, and on reasonable cause of suspicion, to bring such offenders before said justices of the peace or wardens, that they may be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who keep public houses, or boarders in their houses, shall immediately acquaint the next Assistant, justice of the peace or warden of the town wherein they dwell, when any person boarding or lodging in their house is taken sick of the small pox or any other contagious distemper, or suspected to be so, on the penalty of forfeiting twenty dollars to and for the use of the town, to be recovered by the town-treasurer before any two justices of the peace or wardens of said town; and the Assistant, justice of the peace or warden, so notified, is hereby empowered and directed to make proper examination by some physician or other skilful person, and if it be the small pox or other contagious distemper where with such sick person is visited, then immediately, to set a proper guard to prevent the spreading of the infection, and to summon the town council of such town, who are hereby authorized and empowered to remove said person, being an inmate or boarder in any house in any town in this State, to any such place in said town as they shall think the most proper, to prevent the spreading of the infection, or to continue the said guard as aforesaid, according as to them shall seem necessary; and likewise to confine all such persons as may be by them suspected to have taken the distemper, in some proper place, until they are recovered and cleansed from the said distemper, or have performed a suitable quarantine.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when the small pox or other contagious distemper shall break out in any house, and the infected person or persons be confined to such house, the town wherein the house may be shall be at the expence of guarding the same, and the owner at the charge of cleansing the same, to be settled and adjusted by the town-council, which charge or cleansing (upon refusal to pay the same) shall be recovered by the town treasurer.

Sec. 13 *And be it further enacted*, That in case the small pox or other contagious distemper shall break out in any house or family in any town within this State, the Assistants, justices of the peace or wardens in said town, together with the town council thereof, be and they are hereby fully empowered to remove any inhabitants of said town, visited with the small pox or other contagious distemper, to the hospital in said town, or other convenient place, in order to prevent the spreading of the infection, or otherwise, at their discretion, to place a guard round the dwelling house of the infected person, as to them shall seem necessary.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so long as the town council of any town shall endeavour to prevent the spreading of the small pox, no person whatsoever, under any pretence whatsoever, shall presume to visit any person suspected to have the small pox, or to go into the house where suspected persons are confined, without a licence first had from the town council, or from one Assistant, or from two or more justices of the peace or wardens of the town, on penalty of forfeiting, for every such offence, twenty dollars, one half to and for the use of the town where such offence is committed, and the other half to him or them who shall inform and sue for the same, in the court of common pleas in the county where such offence shall be committed; and such person or persons, on information of their offence, shall be liable to be confined, until they are suitably aired and cleansed, or have performed a suitable quarantine, at the discretion of the town council, to whom complaint of the same shall be made.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall be legally convicted of wilfully and purposely spreading the small pox or other contagious distemper within this State, shall be imprisoned and subjected to hard labour for one year; and if any person shall die in consequence of the spreading of the small pox or other contagious distemper as aforesaid, the person or persons who shall be legally convicted of wilfully and purposely spreading the same as aforesaid, shall suffer death.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more Assistants, justices of the peace or wardens, in any town in this State, having reason to suspect that any person or persons have endeavoured wickedly and wilfully to spread the small-pox or other contagious distemper in any town in this State, to commit such person or persons to gaol, there to remain until he, she or they, give good and sufficient security to appear at the next supreme judicial court in the county where the offence shall be committed, and to be of good behaviour during said time: *Provided*, nothing in this act shall be construed or understood to extend to such practitioners in physic as shall be allowed by the town council to inoculate for the small pox, after the said town council have thought fit to defist their endeavours to prevent the further spreading of the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any physician, surgeon, or any other person or persons, lawfully required by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or by any two Assistants, justices or wardens, or by any town council in this State, to do any duty relating to the preventing of the spreading of the small pox, or executing any part of this act shall refuse or neglect to perform the same (the performance whereof being in his or their power) such physician, surgeon, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever, who shall so refuse or neglect, shall for every offence forfeit the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures are herein directed to be recovered.

Sec. 18 *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the several towns within this State be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, to grant permission for inoculation for the small pox in their respective towns, under such conditions and regulations as they shall direct.

Sec. 19 *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the respective towns be and they are hereby fully authorized to make and prescribe such orders and regulations as they may deem prudent and advisable, for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, by the prevention and removal of nuisances injurious thereto, or any other causes which in their judgment may occasion, or conduce to the spreading of any infectious disease: That they be authorized to annex such pecuniary penalties for the breach of the orders and regulations which they shall make and prescribe, relative to the object aforesaid, as they shall adjudge adequate and necessary to effectuate the same: That said penalties may be prosecuted and recovered by action of debt before any court proper to try the same, one moiety whereof shall be for the use of the town wherein the offence shall be, and the other moiety for the use of him or her who shall sue for the same; And if such nuisances, or other causes injurious to the health of the inhabitants as aforesaid, shall not be removed by the persons permitting or erecting the same, pursuant to any order or regulation of the town council for the town, it shall be the duty of the town-council thereupon, and they are hereby fully authorized, and empowered, to adopt such measures as they shall deem effectual for the removal of such nuisances, or other causes injurious to the health of the inhabitants as aforesaid, at the proper charge and expence of the person erecting or permitting the same. And that the sheriff, his deputies, and the town-sergeants and constables of the several towns, shall execute all such precepts and orders as shall be to them directed by the said town-councils, for carrying the act into execution.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requested, at such times and seasons as occasion may require, to appoint a health officer at each and every port where he shall think such an officer necessary, whose duty it shall be, under the directions of the Governor, to visit all vessels suspected of having contagion on board, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

A True Copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode Island, and about Forty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street. — It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots; together with a Lot of Land of about Two Acres, lying by the Windmills in the Fork of the Roads leading to Howland's Ferry and Bristol Ferry. — Said Premises will be Sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers. — For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 26th, 1798.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 10 1798. [N° 1891.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, June Session, *A. D.* 1798.

IT is Voted and Resolved, That the act passed at the session of this Assembly in January last, entitled, "an act to prevent the spreading of the small-pox and other contagious sickness in this State," take effect immediately after the rising of this Assembly; and that the same be published three weeks successively in the Warren news paper, and in one of the Newport and one of the Providence news papers. A true copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, January Session, *A. D.* 1798.

An Act to prevent the spreading of the Small-Pox and other contagious Sickness in this State.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That no master or commander of any ship or vessel, who shall come into any port or harbour of this State, and shall have any person or persons on board sick of the small pox, or any other contagious distemper, or who has had any person sick of such distemper in the passage, or who shall come from any port or place usually infected with the small pox, or where any other contagious distemper is prevalent, shall presume to bring such vessel to anchor in any of the ports of this State, within the distance of one mile of any public ferry, pier or landing place, or permit or suffer any person or persons on board such vessel to be landed, or any person to come on board such vessel, without license first had and obtained from the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or in their absence from one or more Assistants of this State, or in his or their absence from two or more justices of the peace or wardens of such town where such vessel shall arrive, on the penalty of forfeiting four hundred dollars to and for the use of the State, to be recovered by the general treasurer, by action of debt, in any court of common pleas. And it shall be the duty of such master or commander, on his first arrival in any port in this State, to hoist and keep his colours in the shrouds of his ship or vessel, as a signal of having come from such infected place, or having infection on board.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons whosoever shall presume to land or come on shore from on board such vessel without license first had and obtained as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any Assistant, justice of the peace or warden, to send back such offender or offenders immediately on board such vessel, or confine him or them on shore, in such convenient place as to him shall appear most effectual to prevent the spreading of any infection, until the town-council of such town shall have information and opportunity to remove said offender or offenders, as they are hereafter empowered and directed; and the person or persons so offending shall satisfy and pay all charge that shall arise thereon, and also each of them shall forfeit forty dollars, to be recovered in manner as aforesaid; and if the offender or offenders shall not have sufficient estate to pay the same, he or they shall be confined and subjected to hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Assistants, justices and wardens as aforesaid, be and they are hereby empowered and directed, to send a physician or other suitable person to examine into, and make report to him or them respectively, of the true state of such vessel and the people on board, at the charge of the master or commander of such vessel.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That the town council of the town where such vessel shall arrive, be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, forthwith to put on board such vessel some suitable person or persons to secure said vessel, and effectually prevent any communication therewith, at the expence of the owners.

Sec. 5 *And be it further enacted*, That the the town council of such town be, and they are hereby empowered and directed to confine on board said vessel, or send to some hospital or other suitable place, all persons, mariners or passengers, or others who came in said vessel, for a convenient time, until such of them as have, or are liable to have, the small pox or other infectious distemper, are perfectly recovered and cleansed from said distemper, or have passed a suitable quarantine; and also all other persons who have gone on board such vessel without license as aforesaid, at the charge and expence of such persons respectively; and also all other persons that came in said vessel, until they have been sufficiently aired and cleansed.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That the town-council of the town where such vessel arrives be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to appoint two suitable persons to take effectual care that all goods, wares and merchandizes, imported in such vessel, which they think liable to hold and communicate the infection, be landed on some of the islands in the Narraganset Bay, and exposed to the sun and air, and cleansed, not exceeding ten days, nor under six days, before they are permitted to be brought into any house, shop or warehouse, other than where they were cleansed as aforesaid,; and when such goods are sufficiently aired and cleansed, said persons shall give the owners or possessors thereof a certificate, and the town council shall allow and order said goods, wares and merchandizes, to be delivered to the owner or owners thereof; and the charge and expence of landing, airing and cleansing such goods, wares and merchandizes, shall be borne by the respective owner or owners; and all goods that are judged by the town council not to be infected, shall be delivered to the owner or owners, without delay and expence of airing, as soon as may be consistent with the safety of the town in regard to other parts of the cargo: And all goods, wares or merchandize, imported into any town in this State by land, from any place infected with the small-pox or other contagious distemper, shall be aired and cleansed at the discretion of the town council of such town, and at the expence of the owner or owners thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods imported in such vessels as aforesaid, that shall be clandestinely landed, or brought into any house, shop or warehouse, without a certificate and allowance as aforesaid, or that shall be imported by land as aforesaid, and not cleansed or aired by order of the town-council as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, one third to and for the use of the State, and the other two thirds to him or them who shall inform and sue for the same, in the court of common pleas in the county where such offence shall be committed. And all Assistants, justices and wardens, are hereby empowered and required, upon information given them, to seize and secure all such goods, wares and merchandizes, in their respective jurisdictions, until legal trial.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the respective towns be, and they are hereby empowered and directed, to fix, settle and adjust, all wages and charges demanded by persons employed by them to secure such vessel, or to air and cleanse such goods, or to attend upon and nurse such persons as aforesaid. And that if any owner, freighter, mariner or passenger as aforesaid, shall refuse to pay such wages and charges to settled, adjusted and fixed by the town council, that then the town treasurer of such town is hereby empowered and required to sue for and recover such wages and charges, if above twenty dollars, in the court of common pleas in the county where such charges shall be adjusted and settled; and if twenty dollars or under, then before any one justice or warden, as in the case of other actions; and the judges of such court, where such action is brought, are hereby empowered to tax double costs for the plaintiff.

Sec. 9. *And be it further Enacted*, That for the better securing of the payment of what charges may arise on the nursing or attendance upon any sailor or mariner belonging to such vessel as aforesaid, the master thereof is hereby required to stop payment of the wages due to such mariner, until certified from the town council that such charges are fully satisfied and paid, on penalty of paying the same, so far as the amount of the wages so paid by him: And no court in this State shall make up judgment for any such wages, until satisfaction be made as aforesaid.

Sec. 10 *And be it further enacted*, That when the small pox or any other infectious distemper shall be prevalent in any place or town in the States of Massachusetts or Connecticut, all persons who shall come from such infected town or place into this State by land, until the expiration of ten days after they shall have left such infected town or place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than ten dollars, to and for the use of the State, upon legal conviction thereof, before any two justices of the peace or wardens, who are hereby empowered to hear and try the same, and also to send back or confine said offenders in some convenient place, not exceeding fifteen days: And the town-council in any town in this State are hereby empowered to appoint proper persons at all ferries or places that to them may seem necessary, to examine, on oath or affirmation, all persons suspected to transgress this law, and on reasonable cause of suspicion, to bring such offenders before said justices of the peace or wardens, that they may be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who keep public houses, or boarders in their houses, shall immediately acquaint the next Assistant, justice of the peace or warden of the town wherein they dwell, when any person boarding or lodging in their house is taken sick of the small pox or any other contagious distemper, or suspected to be so, on the penalty of forfeiting twenty dollars to and for the use of the town, to be recovered by the town-treasurer before any two justices of the peace or wardens of said town; and the Assistant, justice of the peace or warden, so notified, is hereby empowered and directed to make proper examination by some physician or other skilful person, and if it be the small pox or other contagious distemper where with such sick person is visited, then immediately, to set a proper guard to prevent the spreading of the infection, and to summon the town council of such town, who are hereby authorized and empowered to remove said person, being an inmate or boarder in any house in any town in this State, to any such place in said town as they shall think the most proper, to prevent the spreading of the infection, or to continue the said guard as aforesaid, according as to them shall seem necessary; and likewise to confine all such persons as may be by them suspected to have taken the distemper, in some proper place, until they are recovered and cleansed from the said distemper, or have performed a suitable quarantine.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That when the small pox or other contagious distemper shall break out in any house, and the infected person or persons be confined to such house, the town wherein the house may be shall be at the expence of guarding the same, and the owner at the charge of cleansing the same, to be settled and adjusted by the town-council, which charge of cleansing (upon refusal to pay the same) shall be recovered by the town-treasurer.

Sec. 13 *And be it further enacted*, That in case the small pox or other contagious distemper shall break out in any house or family in any town within this State, the Assistants, justices of the peace or wardens in said town, together with the town-council thereof, be and they are hereby fully empowered to remove any inhabitants of said town, visited with the small pox or other contagious distemper, to the hospital in said town, or other convenient place, in order to prevent the spreading of the infection, or otherwise, at their discretion, to place a guard round the dwelling house of the infected person, as to them shall seem necessary.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That so long as the town council of any town shall endeavour to prevent the spreading of the small pox, no person whatsoever, under any pretence whatsoever, shall presume to visit any person suspected to have the small pox, or to go into the house where suspected persons are confined, without a license first had from the town council, or from one Assistant, or from two or more justices of the peace or wardens of the town, on penalty of forfeiting, for every such offence, twenty dollars, one half to and for the use of the town where such offence is committed, and the other half to him or them who shall inform and sue for the same, in the court of common pleas in the county where such offence shall be committed; and such person or persons, on information of their offence, shall be liable to be confined, until they are suitably aired and cleansed, or have performed a suitable quarantine, at the discretion of the town council, to whom complaint of the same shall be made.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall be legally convicted of wilfully and purposely spreading the small pox or other contagious distemper within this State, shall be imprisoned and subjected to hard labour for one year; and if any person shall die in consequence of the spreading of the small pox or other contagious distemper as aforesaid, the person or persons who shall be legally convicted of wilfully and purposely spreading the same as aforesaid, shall suffer death.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for any two or more Assistants, justices of the peace or wardens, in any town in this State, having reason to suspect that any person or persons have endeavoured wickedly and wilfully to spread the small-pox or other contagious distemper in any town in this State, to commit such person or persons to gaol, there to remain until he, she or they, give good and sufficient security to appear at the next supreme judicial court in the county where the offence shall be committed, and to be of good behaviour during said time: *Provided*, nothing in this act shall be construed or understood to extend to such practitioners in physic as shall be allowed by the town council to inoculate for the small pox, after the said town council have thought fit to desist their endeavours to prevent the further spreading of the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any physician, surgeon, or any other person or persons, lawfully required by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or by any two Assistants, justices or wardens, or by any town council in this State, to do any duty relating to the preventing of the spreading of the small pox, or executing any part of this act, shall refuse or neglect to perform the same (the performance whereof being in his or their power) such physician, surgeon, and all and every other person and persons whatsoever, who shall so refuse or neglect, shall for every offence forfeit the sum of forty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures are herein directed to be recovered.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the several towns within this State be, and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered, to grant permission for inoculation for the small pox in their respective towns, under such conditions and regulations as they shall direct.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the town councils of the respective towns be and they are hereby fully authorized to make and prescribe such orders and regulations as they may deem prudent and advisable, for the preservation of the health of the inhabitants, by the prevention and removal of nuisances injurious thereto, or any other causes which in their judgment may originate, or conduce to the spreading of any infectious disease: That they be authorized to annex such pecuniary penalties for the breach of the orders and regulations which they shall make and prescribe, relative to the object aforesaid, as they shall adjudge adequate and necessary to effectuate the same: That said penalties may be prosecuted and recovered by action of debt before any court proper to try the same, one moiety whereof shall be for the use of the town wherein the offence shall be, and the other moiety for the use of him or her who shall sue for the same; And if such nuisances, or other causes injurious to the health of the inhabitants as aforesaid, shall not be removed by the person permitting or erecting the same, pursuant to any order or regulation of the town council for the town, it shall be the duty of the town-council thereupon, and they are hereby fully authorized, and empowered, to adopt such measures as they shall deem effectual for the removal of such nuisances, or other causes injurious to the health of the inhabitants, as aforesaid, at the proper charge and expence of the person erecting or permitting the same. And that the sheriff, his deputies, and the town-sergeants and constables of the several towns, shall execute all such precepts and orders, as shall be to them directed by the said town-councils, for carrying this act into execution.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and requested, at such times and seasons as occasion may require, to appoint a health officer at each and every port where he shall think such an officer necessary, whose duty it shall be, under the directions of the Governor, to visit all vessels suspected of having contagion on board, and to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

A True Copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Estate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, situate in Newport, on Rhode Island, and about Fifty Rods from the State-House, on Broad-street.—It consists of one large, convenient Dwelling House, in good Repair, which stands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with several other Lots on the opposite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and some other small Tenements on said Lots; together with a Lot of Land of about Two Acres, lying by the Windmills in the Fork of the Roads leading to Howland's Ferry and Bristol Ferry.—Said Premises will be Sold altogether, or in Parts, as may best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.—For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary from the United States of America to the French Republic.

TO THE

Minister of Exterior Relations,

[*Continued from our last.*]

THIRDLY, You complain of the speech of the President made to Congress in May last. It denounces, you say, the Executive Directory, as searching to propagate anarchy and division in the United States. The Constitution of the United States imposes on the President this important duty. "He shall from time to time give to Congress information of the state of the Union." It having been deemed proper to recall the Minister from the United States to this Republic, and to replace him by a Citizen, the objects of whose mission, as expressed in his letters of credence, were "to maintain that good understanding which from the commencement of the alliance had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavorable impressions, banish suspicions, and to restore that cordiality which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union;" the President of the Directory addressed the recalled Minister in the following terms. "In presenting to day to the Executive Directory your letters of recal, you give to Europe a strange spectacle. France rich in her liberty, surrounded with the train of her victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abase herself by calculating the consequences of the condescensions of the American Government to the suggestions of its ancient tyrants. The French Republic hopes moreover that the successors of Columbus, Raleigh and Penn, always proud of their liberty, will never forget that they owe it to France. They will weigh in their wisdom the magnanimous good will of the French people with the crafty caresses of certain perfidious persons who meditate to bring them back to their ancient slavery. Assure, Mr Minister, the good American people, that like them we adore liberty, that they will always have our esteem, and that they will find in the French people, that Republican generosity which knows as well how to grant peace as to cause its sovereignty to be respected."

The change of a Minister is an ordinary act for which no government is accountable to another, and which has not heretofore been "a strange spectacle" in France or in any other part of Europe. It appears to be a measure not of itself calculated to draw on the government making such change the resentments of the nation to which the Minister is deputed. Such an effect produced by so inadequate a cause could not fail to command attention, while it excited surprize.

This official speech addressed by the government of France to that of the United States, thro' its Minister, charges that government with condescensions to the suggestions of its ancient tyrants, speaks of the crafty caresses of certain perfidious persons who meditate to bring back the successors of Columbus, Raleigh and Penn to their ancient slavery, and desires the Minister to assure, not his government, but the good people of America, that they will always have the esteem of France, and that they will find in the French people, that republican generosity which knows as well how to grant peace as to cause its sovereignty to be respected.

That a Minister should carry any assurances from a foreign government to the people of his nation, is as remarkable as the difference between the manner in which his government and his people are addressed. His government are charged with condescensions to the suggestions of the ancient tyrants of his country, but the people are considered as loving liberty, and they are to be assured of the perpetual esteem of France. This esteem they are to weigh against the crafty caresses of those perfidious persons who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery.

While this Speech thus addressed directly to the government and people of the United States, in the face of Europe and the world, calls to be considered in connexion with other measures, when it came to be considered in connexion with the wide spreading devastation to which their commerce was subjected, with the cruel severities practised on their seamen, with the recall of the minister of France from the United States, and the very extraordinary manner in which that recall was signified by him both to the government and people; with the refusal even to hear the messenger of peace despatched from the United States for the sole purpose of conciliation—it could not fail to make on the American mind a deep and a painful impression. It was considered as a fact too important to be held from the Congress by the department of the government which is charged with the duties of maintaining a friendly intercourse with foreign nations, and of making communications to the legislature of the Union. The President therefore did communicate it to the following words—"which the conduct of the French government it will be proper to take into view the public and private grievances of the late minister of the United States on his taking leave of the executive directory." The speech of the President discloses less alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union, and at the same time accompanied with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests from those of their fellow-citizens whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled with a decision which shall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority—fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honor, character and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world, in the face of all Europe and America, and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity, that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast. It is my sincere desire, however, that it may be healed."

It is hoped this communication will be viewed in its true light, that it will no longer be considered as a denunciation of the Executive Directory, but as the statement of an all important fact by one department of the American government to another, the making of which was enjoined by duties of the highest obligation.

The undersigned have now, Citizen Minister, passed thro' the complaints you urge against the government of the United States.—They have endeavoured to consider those complaints impartially, and to weigh them in the scales of Justice and of Truth. If any of them be well founded, France herself could not demand more readily than America would make reparation for the injury sustained.—The President of the United States has said—"If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them; if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them." These dispositions on the part of the government have been felt in all their force by the undersigned and have constantly regulated their conduct.

The undersigned will not resume, Citizen Minister, the painful task of resurging the multiplied injuries which have been accumulated on their country, and which have been in some degree detailed in their memorial of the 15th January last. They cannot however, decline to remonstrate against a measure which has been announced since that date. The Legislative Councils of the French Republic have decreed that

1st. The condition of ships in every thing which concerns their character as neutrals or enemies, shall be determined by their cargo, consequently every vessel found at sea, laden in whole or in part with merchandize coming out of England or its possessions, shall be declared good prize, whoever may be the proprietors of such commodities or merchandize.

2dly. No foreign vessel which in the course of its voyage shall have entered into an English port, shall be admitted into any port of the French Republic, but in case of necessity, in which case the vessel shall be obliged to depart from such port as soon as the cause of entry shall have ceased.

This decree too deeply affects the interests of the United States to remain unattended to by their Ministers. They pray you therefore, Citizen Minister, to receive their respectful representations concerning it.

The object of the decree is to cut off all direct intercourse between neutrals and Great Britain or its possessions, and to prevent the acquisition, even by circuitous commerce, of those articles which come from England or its dominions.

The right of one nation to Exchange with another the surplus produce of its labour, for those articles which may supply its wants or administer to its comfort, is too essential to have been ever classed among those admitted to be in any degree doubtful. It is a right in ceding which a nation would cede the privilege of regulating its own interests and providing for its own welfare. When any two nations shall choose to make war on each other they have never been considered, nor can they be considered as thereby authorising themselves to impair the essential rights of those who may choose to remain at peace. Consequently these rights the free exercise of which is essential to its interests and welfare, must be retained by a neutral power, whatever nations may be involved in a war.

The right of a belligerent to restrain a neutral from aiding her enemy by supplying him with those articles which are defined as contraband, has been universally submitted to: but to cut off all intercourse between neutrals and an enemy, to declare that any single article which may have come from the smallest one of an enemy, whoever may be its owner, shall itself be sufficient to condemn both vessel and cargo, is to exercise a control over the conduct of neutrals which war can never give, and which is alike incompatible with their dignity and their welfare.

The rights of belligerents are the same.—If this might be exercised by one so might it be exercised by every other. If it might be exercised in the present, so it might be exercised in every future war. This decree is therefore on the part of France, the practical assertion of a principle which would destroy all direct or circuitous Commerce between belligerent and neutral powers, which would often interrupt the business of a large portion of the world, and withdraw or change the employment of a very considerable portion of the human race.

This is not all. It is the exercise of a power which war is not admitted to give, and which therefore may be assumed in peace as well as war.

It materially affects the internal economy of nations, deranges that course of industry which they have a right to pursue and on which their prosperity depends.

[*To be concluded in our next*]

EXTRACT

From a Pamphlet entitled the "Cannibals Progress, or the dreadful Horrors of French Invasion."—*Published by Order of the Magistrates of Suabia, in Germany for the Information of all the World. what must be expected by every Country which is unfortunate enough to be overrun by the French:*

BREMEN,

A village in Suabia, in the County of Friedberg.

HUMANITY shudders at the recollection of cruelties and enormities committed by the French in many parts of the county of Friedberg, and particularly at the village of Bremen, which, upon the 6th of October, in the evening, was beset by a band of robbers, under the denomination of Republican soldiers, who, mad with wine, rushed into the houses with the most hideous war whoop, and had immediate recourse to their well known system of plunder. All the cellers and closets were broken open and rifled—all the household furniture was destroyed—the peasants were required, with loaded pistols at their breasts, to deliver up their money—the beds and bedding were unripped and examined—and under the pretence of searching for concealed treasure, not only the floors of the rooms were torn up, but even infants were vehemently dragged from their cradels, and many families were deprived of nearly all their property. But still more terrible to these peaceable and innocent country people was the infernal manner in which the female sex was treated by these villians. In the whole village there was neither maiden, wife, nor widow, who was not forcibly and repeatedly dishonored; and such was the depravity of these miscreants, that eight, ten, and frequently more than that number, successively insulted the same unfortunate victim, with the accomplishment of their brutal purposes. Neither early youth, nor hoary headed age, nor deformity, nor yet the most afflictive disorders, could abate the fury of their passions; and not only husbands, but fathers, and—to fill up the measure of their iniquity—even little children, were made to be witnesses of these abominable outrages. One woman who, with her husband, had struggled manfully against the attempts of six of these monsters, was dragged into the fields, over hedges and ditches, repeatedly dishonoured, and left half dead upon the ground, whilst her husband was cruelly maimed with their sabres, and even her sucking infant was treated with the greatest inhumanity. Others of the female sex, both here and in the adjacent villages, were fastened to the trees, and violated by succeeding numbers.

Not satisfied with these excesses, they proceeded to rifle the churches, and, with the most blasphemous expressions, destroyed the altars, polluted the communion table, pulled down and reviled the image of our Saviour, trampled the bust under foot, and then threw it to the dogs.

Mr. BARBER,

IT is an undoubted fact, that the natal day of American Independence was never more universally celebrated, throughout America, than on the 4th of July instant.

From various parts of the country, we receive the pleasing intelligence of an encreasing harmony and union among the people.

"That we had better die all *freemen* than live all *slaves*," seems to be one universal sentiment.

We hear from Little-Compton, that the day was celebrated, in that town, with uncommon union and harmony.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the Senior Class, under the command of Major William Southworth, and two Light Infantry Companies, under the command of Captains Thomas Briggs and Joseph Pearce, paraded on the Common, and having gone through the military evolutions with honor, under the direction of Major John Bailey, the commanding officer of the day, the Rev. Mr. Shepard addressed the Throne of Grace in a fervent and pathetic Prayer. At 12 o'clock was fired a salute of 16 guns.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. the companies again formed, and assembled, under arms, in the meeting-house, where was delivered, by particular desire from the inhabitants of the town, an elegant, spirited and patriotic Oration, by Mr. Josiah C. Shaw, M. A. to a crouded and brilliant audience.

The day was conducted with uncommon regularity and decorum, and was concluded with the firmest determination to support the American Administration against the encroachments of any foreign nation.

"*For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,*

"*While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.*"

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Congress has been busy of late in providing for the defence of our country by land and sea—The propriety of allowing merchant vessels to arm and of fitting out public armed ships is scarcely to be contested by any one at this day. The necessity of self defence is as plain as the noon day sun. The capacity of the United States to defend its trade and navigation is greater than most persons have believed. No nation except Britain, has so much trade—and a great trade will support a strong navy. France has no more sea coast, nor at this time more sailors, ships or commerce than we had in 1784. Her wealth, credit or natural resources are not in greater proportion; and, after paying her vast armies, her means to equip a powerful fleet are not so great as those of America, whose credit established, and whose resources of taxation are yet scarcely made to yield a quarter part of their practicable resource.—It is evident that America may be, and sad events prove that she must resolve that she will be, and soon too, a great naval power. A few ships would check piracies on our coast, and straiten the rapacity of the West India Gerines. Fully to realise this desirable state of self defence she must be some years in preparation: in time of peace, when labor and materials will be cheaper than at present. It will be our folly if we remain twenty years longer under guardianship to any European nation. There is treachery in all foreign protection, and we shall be branded as cowards if we seek safety in any other war but by the exertions of our own strength and resources. It has cost us a good deal to cure us of our foolish and almost fatal fondness for the French. We shall not love nor blindly trust the English court. Let us build ships fortify our ports, and provide troops and arms sufficient to keep of the invaders and suppress insurrections.

July 2.

Yesterday arrived at the Fort, the schooner Dick, Capt Lillibridge, in 10 days from Cape Francois.—By this arrival, we have received a file of late Cape Francois papers; the most important articles of which we shall translate for our next.—An embargo was expected to be laid soon after Capt. Lillibridge sailed. No accounts had been received there of the late energetic measures of our government. Barney was at the Cape, and had applied for permission to come to America, but as he still held a commission under the French government, he was ordered to France.—There were only 8 or 10 vessels, from different ports of the United States at the Cape, none of which belonged to this port.

The Delaware sloop of war, was at New Castle yesterday and expected to leave that place this morning.

July 4.

APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

THOMAS PERKINS, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Loans for that State; vice Nathaniel Appleton, deceased.

WILLIAM MC. GUIRE of Virginia, Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of ditto, Secretary of the Territory, North West of the River Ohio—vice Winthrop Sargent, appointed Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

JOSIAH BLAKELY, of New-York, Consul for St. Jago, in the Island of Cuba.

JAMES DANIEL, of Virginia, Inspector of the Revenue for Survey, No. 3 in the District of Virginia.

JONATHAN CHAPMIN, of Massachusetts, master of the Revenue Cutter, belonging to the District of Massachusetts.

JOHN ADAMS, of New-Hampshire, master of the Revenue Cutter, belonging to the District of New-Hampshire.

GEORGE LATIMER, Collector of the District of Pennsylvania—vice Sharp Delany, Esq. resigned.

The Miniſters Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary from the United States of America to the French Republic.

TO THE

Miniſter of Exterior Relations,

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

THIRDLY, You complain of the ſpeech of the Preſident made to Congreſs in May laſt. It denounces, you ſay, the Executive Directory, as ſearching to propagate anarchy and diviſion in the United States. The Conſtitution of the United States impoſes on the Preſident this important duty. "He ſhall from time to time give to Congreſs information of the ſtate of the Union." It having been deemed proper to recall the Miniſter from the United States to this Republic, and to replace him by a Citizen, the objects of whoſe miſſion, as expreſſed in his letters of credence, were "to maintain that good underſtanding which from the commencement of the alliance had ſubſiſted between the two nations; and to efface unfavorable impreſſions, baniſh ſuſpicions, and to reſtore that cordiality which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union;" the Preſident of the Directory addreſſed the recalled Miniſter in the following terms. "In preſenting to day to the Executive Directory your letters of recal, you give to Europe a ſtrange ſpectacle. France rich in her liberty, ſurrounded with the train of her victories, ſtrong in the eſteem of her allies, will not abaſe herſelf by calculating the conſequences of the condeſcentions of the American Government to the ſuggeſtions of its ancient tyrants. The French Republic hopes moreover that the ſucceſſors of Columbus, Raleigh and Penn, always proud of their liberty, will never forget that they owe it to France. They will weigh in their wiſdom the magnanimous good will of the French people with the crafty careſſes of certain perfidious perſons who meditate to bring them back to their ancient ſlavery. Aſſure, Mr. Miniſter, the good American people, that like them we adore liberty, that they will always have our eſteem, and that they will find in the French people, that Republican generoſity which knows as well how to grant peace as to cauſe its ſovereignty to be reſpected."

The change of a Miniſter is an ordinary act for which no government is accountable to another, and which has not heretofore been "a ſtrange ſpectacle" in France or in any other part of Europe. It appears to be a meaſure not of itſelf calculated to draw on the government making ſuch change the ſtrictures or the reſentments of the nation to which the Miniſter is deputed. Such an effect produced by ſo inadequate a cauſe could not fail to command attention, while it excited ſurpriſe.

This official ſpeech addreſſed by the government of France to that of the United States, thro' its Miniſter, charges that government with condeſcentions to the ſuggeſtions of its ancient tyrants, ſpeaks of the crafty careſſes of certain perfidious perſons who meditate to bring back the ſucceſſors of Columbus, Raleigh and Penn to their ancient ſlavery, and diſcribes the Miniſter to aſſure, not his government, but the good people of America, that they will always have the eſteem of France, and that they will find in the French people, that republican generoſity which knows as well how to grant peace as to cauſe its ſovereignty to be reſpected.

That a Miniſter ſhould carry any aſſurances from a foreign government to the people of his nation, is as remarkable as the difference between the manner in which his government and his people are addreſſed. His government are charged with condeſcentions to the ſuggeſtions of the ancient tyrants of his country, but the people are conſidered as loving liberty, and they are to be aſſured of the perpetual eſteem of France. This eſteem they are to weigh againſt the crafty careſſes of thoſe perfidious perſons who meditate to bring them back to their former ſlavery.

When this Speech thus addreſſed directly to the government and people of the United States, in the face of Europe and the world, came to be conſidered in connexion with other circumſtances, when it came to be conſidered in connection with the wide ſpreading deſolation to which their commerce was ſubjected, with the cruel reverſes practiſed on their ſeamen, with the recall of the miniſter of France from the United States, and the very extraordinary manner in which that recall was ſignified by him both to the government and people; with the rejoicings even to hear the meſſenger of peace depoted from the United States for the ſole purpoſe of conciliation—it could not fail to make on the American mind a deep and a laſting impreſſion. It was conſidered as a fact too important to be held from the Congreſs by the department of the government who is charged with the duties of maintaining a correſpondence with foreign nations, and of making communications to the legiſlature of the union. The Preſident therefore did communicate it in the following words—"with the conduct of the French government it will be proper to take into view the public auditorſe given to the late miniſter of the United States on his taking leave of the executive directory. The ſpeech of the Preſident diſcloſes ſentiments more alarming than the refuſal of ſupplies, becauſe more dangerous to our internal peace and union, and at the ſame time heedleſſly marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a diſpoſition to ſeparate the people of the United States from the government: to perſuade them that they have different affections, principles and intereſts from thoſe of their fellow-citizens whom they themſelves have choſen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce diviſions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled with a deciſion which ſhall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a colonial ſpirit of fear and ſenſe of inferiority—fitted to be the miſerable inſtruments of foreign influence, and regardleſs of national honor, character and intereſt.

I ſhould have been happy to have thrown a veil over theſe tranſactions, if it had been poſſible to conceal them; but they have paſſed on the great theatre of the world, in the face of all Europe and America, and with ſuch circumſtances of publicity and ſolemnity, that they cannot be diſguiſed, and will not ſoon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breaſt. It is my ſincere deſire, however, that it may be healed."

It is hoped this communication will be viewed in its true light, that it will no longer be conſidered as a denunciation of the Executive Directory, but as the ſtatement of an all important fact by one department of the American government to another, the making of which was enjoined by duties of the higheſt obligation.

The underſigned have now, Citizen Miniſter, paſſed thro' the complaints you urge againſt the government of the United States.—They have endeavoured to conſider thoſe complaints impartially, and to weigh them in the ſcales of Juſtice and of Truth. If any of them be well founded, France herſelf could not demand more readily than America would make reparation for the injury ſuſtained.—The Preſident of the United States has ſaid—"If we have committed errors, and theſe can be demonſtrated, we ſhall be willing to correct them; if we have done injuries, we ſhall be willing on conviction to redreſs them." Theſe diſpoſitions on the part of the government have been felt in all their force by the underſigned and have conſtantly regulated their conduct.

The underſigned will not reſume, Citizen Miniſter, the painful taſk of recurring the multiplied injuries which have been accumulated on their country, and which have been in ſome degree detailed in their memorial of the 17th January laſt. They cannot however, decline to remonſtrate againſt a meaſure which has been announced ſince that date. The Legiſlative Councils of the French Republic have decreed that

1ſt. The condition of ſhips in every thing which concerns their character as neutrals or enemies, ſhall be determined by their cargo, conſequently every veſſel found at ſea, laden in whole or in part with merchandize coming out of England or its poſſeſſions, ſhall be declared good prize, whoever may be the proprietors of ſuch commodities or merchandize.

2dly. No foreign veſſel which in the courſe of its voyage ſhall have entered into an Engliſh port, ſhall be admitted into any port of the French Republic, but in caſe of neceſſity, in which caſe the veſſel ſhall be obliged to depart from ſuch port as ſoon as the cauſe of entry ſhall have ceaſed.

This decree too deeply affects the intereſts of the United States to remain unattended to by their Miniſters. They pray you therefore, Citizen Miniſter, to receive their reſpectful repreſentations concerning it.

The object of the decree is to cut off all direct intercourſe between neutrals and Great Britain or its poſſeſſions, and to prevent the acquiſition, even by circuitous commerce, of thoſe articles which come from England or its dominions.

The right of one nation to Exchange with another the ſurplus produce of its labour, for thoſe articles which may ſupply its wants or adminiſter to its comfort, is too eſſential to have been ever claſſed among thoſe admitted to be in any degree doubtful. It is a right in ceding which a nation would cede the privilege of regulating its own intereſts and providing for its own welfare. When any two nations ſhall chooſe to make war on each other they have never been conſidered, nor can they be conſidered as thereby authoriſing themſelves to impair the eſſential rights of thoſe who may chooſe to remain at peace. Conſequently theſe rights the free exerciſe of which is eſſential to its intereſts and welfare, muſt be retained by a neutral power, whatever nations may be involved in a war.

The right of a belligerent to reſtrain a neutral from aſſiſting her enemy by ſupplying him with thoſe articles which are defined as contraband, has been univerſally ſubmitted to: but to cut off all intercourſe between neutrals and an enemy, to declare that any ſingle article which may have come from the poſſeſſions of an enemy, whoever may be its owner, ſhall itſelf be ſufficient to condemn both veſſel and cargo, is to exerciſe a control over the conduct of neutrals which war can never give, and which is alike incompatible with their dignity and their welfare.

The rights of belligerents are the ſame.—If this might be exerciſed by one ſo might it be exerciſed by every other. If it might be exerciſed in the preſent, ſo it might be exerciſed in every future war. This decree is therefore on the part of France, the practical aſſertion of a principle which would deſtroy all direct or circuitous Commerce between belligerent and neutral powers, which would often interrupt the buſineſs of a large portion of the world, and withdraw or change the employment of a very conſiderable portion of the human race.

This is not all. It is the exerciſe of a power which war is not admitted to give, and which therefore may be aſſumed in peace as well as war.

It materially affects the internal economy of nations, deranges that courſe of induſtry which they have a right to purſue and on which their proſperity depends.

[*To be concluded in our next*]

EXTRACT

From a Pamphlet entitled the "Canibals Progreſs, or the dreadful Horrors of French Invaſion."—Publiſhed by Order of the Magiſtrates of Suabia, in Germany for the Information of all the World. what muſt be expected by every Country which is unfortunate enough to be overrun by the French:

BREMEN,

A village in Suabia, in the county of Friedberg.

HUMANITY ſhudders at the recollection of cruelties and enormities committed by the French in many parts of the county of Friedberg, and particularly at the village of Bremen, which, upon the 6th of October, in the evening, was beſet by a band of robbers, under the denomination of Republican ſoldiers, who, mad with wine, ruſhed into the houſes with the moſt hideous war whoop, and had immediate recourſe to their well known ſyſtem of plunder. All the coffers and cloſets were broken open and rifled—all the houſehold furniture was deſtroyed—the peaſants were required, with loaded piſtols at their breaſts, to deliver up their money—the beds and bedding were unripped and examined—and under the pretence of ſearching for concealed treaſure, not only the floors of the rooms were torn up, but even infants were vehemently dragged from their cradels, and many families were deprived of nearly all their property. But ſtill more terrible to theſe peaceable and innocent country people was the infernal manner in which the female ſex was treated by theſe villians. In the whole village there was neither maiden, wife, nor widow, who was not forcibly and repeatedly diſhonored; and ſuch was the depravity of theſe miſcreants, that eight, ten, and frequently more than that number, ſucceſſively inſulted the ſame unfortunate victim, with the accompliſhment of their brutal purpoſes. Neither early youth, nor hoary headed age, nor deformity, nor yet the moſt offenſive diſorders, could abate the fury of their paſſions; and not only huſbands, but fathers, and—to fill up the meaſure of their iniquity—even little children, were made to be witneſſes of theſe abominable outrages. One woman who, with her huſband, had ſtruggled moſt ſtoutly againſt the attempts of ſix of theſe monſters, was dragged into the fields, over hedges and ditches, repeatedly diſhonoured, and left half dead upon the ground, whilſt her huſband was cruelly maimed with their ſabres, and even her ſucking infant was treated with the greateſt inhumanity. Others of the female ſex, both here and in the adjacent villages, were faſtened to the trees, and violated by ſucceeding numbers.

Not ſatisfied with theſe exceſſes, they proceeded to rifle the churches, and, with the moſt blaſphemous expreſſions, deſtroyed the altars, polluted the communion table, pulled down and reviled the image of our Saviour, trampled the hoſt under foot, and then threw it to the dogs.

Mr. BARBER,

IT is an undoubted fact, that the natal day of American Independence was never more univerſally celebrated, throughout America, than on the 4th of July inſtant.

From various parts of the country, we receive the pleaſing intelligence of an encreaſing harmony and union among the people.

"That we had better die all *freemen* than live all *ſlaves*," ſeems to be one univerſal ſentiment.

We hear from Little Compton, that the day was celebrated, in that town, with uncommon union and harmony.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the Senior Claſs, under the command of Major William Southworth, and two Light Infantry Companies, under the command of Captains Thomas Briggs and Joſeph Pearce, paraded on the Common, and having gone through the military evolutions with honor, under the direction of Major John Bailey, the commanding officer of the day, the Rev. Mr. Shepard addreſſed the Throne of Grace in a fervent and pathetic Prayer. At 12 o'clock was fired a ſalute of 16 guns.

At 3 o'clock, P. M. the companies again formed, and aſſembled, under arms, in the meeting houſe, where was delivered, by particular deſire from the inhabitants of the town, an elegant, ſpirited and patriotic Oration, by Mr. Joſiah C. Shaw, M. A. to a crouded and brilliant audience.

The day was conducted with uncommon regularity and decorum, and was concluded with the firmeſt determination to ſupport the American Adminiſtration againſt the encroachments of any foreign nation.

"*For ne'er ſhall the ſons of Columbia be ſlaves,*

"*While the earth bears a plant, or the ſea rolls its waves.*"

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Congreſs has been buſy of late in providing for the defence of our country by land and ſea.—The propriety of allowing merchant veſſels to arm and of fitting out public armed ſhips is ſcarcely to be conteſted by any one at this day. The neceſſity of ſelf defence is as plain as the noon day ſun. The capacity of the United States to defend its trade and navigation is greater than moſt perſons have believed. No nation except Britain, has ſo much trade—and a great trade will ſupport a ſtrong navy. France has no more ſea coaſt, nor at this time more ſailors, ſhips or commerce than we had in 1784. Her wealth, credit or naval reſources are not in greater proportion; and, after paying her vaſt armies, her means to equip a powerful fleet are not ſo great as thoſe of America, whoſe credit eſtabliſhed, and whoſe reſources of taxation are yet ſcarcely made to yield a quarter part of their practicable reſource.—It is evident that America may be, and ſad events prove that ſhe muſt reſolve that ſhe will be, and ſoon too, a great naval power. A few ſhips would check piracies on our coaſt, and ſhorten the rapacity of the Weſt India Algerines. Fully to realiſe this deſirable ſtate of ſelf defence ſhe muſt be ſome years in preparation: in time of peace, when labor and materials will be cheaper than at preſent. It will be our folly if we remain twenty years longer under guardianſhip to any European nation. There is treachery in all foreign protection, and we ſhall be branded as cowards if we ſeek ſafety in any other war but by the exertions of our own ſtrength and reſources. It has coſt us a good deal to cure us of our fooliſh and almoſt fatal fondneſs for the French. We ſhall not love nor blindly truſt the Engliſh court. Let us build ſhips, fortify our ports, and provide troops and arms ſufficient to keep of the invaders and ſuppreſs inſurrections.

July 2.

Yeſterday arrived at the Fort, the ſchooner Dick, Capt Lillibridge, in 10 days from Cape Francois.—By this arrival, we have received a file of late Cape Francois papers; the moſt important articles of which we ſhall tranſlate for our next.—An embargo was expected to be laid ſoon after Capt. Lillibridge ſailed. No accounts had been received there of the late energetic meaſures of our government. Barney was at the Cape, and had applied for permiſſion to come to America, but as he ſtill held a commiſſion under the French government, he was ordered to France.—There were only 8 or 10 veſſels, from different ports of the United States at the Cape, none of which belonged to this port.

The Delaware ſloop of war, was at New Caſtle yeſterday and expected to leave that place this morning.

July 4.

APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

THOMAS PERKINS, of Maſſachuſetts, Commiſſioner of Loans for that State; vice Nathaniel Appleton, deceaſed.

WILLIAM Mc. GUIRE of Virginia, Chief Juſtice of the Miſſiſippi Territory.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of ditto, Secretary of the Territory, North Weſt of the River Ohio—vice Winthrop Sargent, appointed Governor of the Miſſiſippi Territory.

JOSIAH BLAKELY, of New York, Conſul for St. Jago, in the Iſland of Cuba.

JAMES DANIEL, of Virginia, Inſpector of the Revenue for Survey, No 3 in the Diſtrict of Virginia.

JONATHAN CHAPMIN, of Maſſachuſetts, maſter of the Revenue Cutter belonging to the Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts.

JOHN ADAMS, of New-Hampſhire maſter of the Revenue Cutter, belonging to the Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire.

GEORGE LATIMER, Collector of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania—vice Sharp Delany, Eſq; reſigned.

We this day present our readers with an article of intelligence that must make every American heart leap with joy WASHINGTON, the Saviour of his Country! WASHINGTON, the brave, the great, who after having, through toils, fatigues and dangers, given Liberty and Independence to America, and raised her to a rank among the nations of the earth, flew to enjoy, in the bosom of Vernon's shades the peace he had so nobly won, is yet willing to leave those happy scenes, again to lead her armies forth; again to testify to an admiring world his Americans will never be slaves. If there is a single son of Columbia who now feels not his whole soul roused to energetic activity, whose bosom does not glow with the holy flame, let him read the language of our Hero, and then if he can suffer his musket to rust, or his trusty blade to remain undrawn in its mouldy scabbard, let him do so, but let him also resign the honourable title of AMERICAN. Attend to the language of Washington. We have it from good authority, that when spoken to by a friend on the probability of his appointment, the old general replied "I AM READY AGAIN TO GO WITH MY FELLOW CITIZENS TO THE FIELD OF BATTLE IN DEFENCE OF THE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF MY COUNTRY."—Such is the language of every true American; and if we act up to such language, no nation on earth will ever be able to wrest our dear bought Liberties and Independence from us.

The vessels at the Fort with the French passengers on board, will be liberated this day.

Agreeably to appointment the Editor of the Aurora appeared last Friday before the Hon. Richard Peters Esq; judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, on the charge of libelling the President and the Executive Government, in a manner tending to excite sedition, and opposition to the laws, by sundry publications and republications; and was bound in a recognizance of 2000 dollars, for his appearance at the next circuit court—His bail were Thomas Leiper and Israel Israel, Esquires.

NEW-YORK. July 3.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, 19th June, '98. to a merchant in this city.

"*From the late decisions of the court and the disposition of our government we believe there is an end to the capturing of American vessels coming from the Havannah*

"*The ship Citizen, and her cargo have been acquitted by order of our court of Vice-Admiralty.*"

July 7.

Yesterday were arrested on an information for a libel, filed by the attorney for this district, Mr. John D. Burk, and Dr. James Smith, editors of a paper called the Time Piece. We understand that Col. Rutgers, and Col. Burr, gave in a special bail for Mr. Burk, and Peter R. Livingston, Esq; and Mr. Samuel Smith, for Dr. Smith.

LATEST FOREIGN.

Yesterday the ship Draper, Capt. Collins, arrived at this port from Dublin, by which we have been favoured with Irish papers to the 12th May, but so late last evening that a concise abstract, for this day, is all that can be given. The papers contain many horrid tales of oppression and barbarity in Ireland.—780 flat vessels, calculated to carry 200 men and 1 gun, were said to be in great forwardness, all between Calais and the Texel.—It was said, but not confirmed, that the Dey of Algiers had beheaded Jean Bon St. Andre, French agent there.—A letter from Rastadt, of April 21, states, that an alliance offensive and defensive, was concluded and signed between the Emperor and the King of Prussia on the 8th. It was supposed this was intended only to concert measures respecting the indemnities to be required by the two Courts of Germany, and to oppose the propogation of Republican principles on the left of the Rhine and left of Germany—The Corsican fleet had sailed to join in the expedition against England.—Much is said of the disturbance at Vienna, respecting Gen. Bernadotte, the French Ambassador, of which we had before heard.—It was said from Toulon, that a grand expedition in which 24 000 men of the army of Italy were to be employed, was soon to be commenced. Egypt, and the destruction of the English Commerce in India, where the supposed objects.—A lengthy account of navy appointments and promotions has lately made its appearance in Paris.—Sir Sydney Smith has made a successful escape from Paris.—Gen. Buonaparte was at Paris on the 27th April.—In the Draper came 42 passengers.

BOSTON, July 4.

On Monday about 1 o'clock, the Frigate Constitution left her moorings, and dropped down into the lower harbour. Immediately on her getting under way, she fired a federal salute in compliment to the town of Boston, which in an instant answered by the loud huzzas of a vast concourse of its inhabitants assembled on the wharves, and on board the shipping in the harbour. On passing the Castle the Frigate gave a salute, which was immediately returned. Capt. NICHOLSON must feel great satisfaction in finding around him, Officers, and a ship's crew, composed of strong, nervous and patriotic Americans, who feel all the true *fire of the flint*. Perfect happiness appears to reign among them, while at the same time they discover a strong enthusiasm to revenge at once the unprovoked injuries which have been heaped upon the American seamen in particular, and their Country at large, by the unprincipled and barbarous French—The Frigate sails remarkably fast, and is well equipped, and there is every reason to believe that in due time she will prove one mean of *encreasing the American Navy*.

July 7.

Yesterday Capt. Adams, arrived here from Cadiz 50 days;—informs that Lord St. Vincent's still continues off that place, and so effectually blockades the port, that no vessels can go in or out, without his permission. The Spanish armada is still held in *durance vile*; but it was reported, that his Lordship and Don. Mesterado had lately had conferences together. The tongue of rumour was whispering negociations between Great Britain and Spain. Peace between France and Portugal had not taken place.

Accounts from St. Domingo, intimate, that the French West India Islands will soon be declared independent of France. Toussaint will court an alliance with the United States.

NEWPORT, July 10.

On Wednesday the 4th Inst. was completed the Twenty-second Year of our national Independence.

Never perhaps did Circumstances conspire to render an Anniversary so highly interesting—The various and multiplying Dangers with which our Independence is threatened, the restless Intrigues of foreign and internal Foes, the Solicitude of all true Patriots to preserve, and the ferocious Eagerness of the Anarchists to Destroy, our Constitution and Government; together with those Doubts of ultimate Success inseparable from the Prospect of every Contest, all contributed to characterize this Anniversary with an Anxiety and an Interest never before experienced on a similar Occasion.

The Citizens of this Town celebrated the Day in the usual Manner—at Sunrise a Federal Salute was fired from Fort Wolcott, and by the Artillery Company, which was repeated at Noon, and at Sunset.—The Artillery Company and Newport Guards paraded in Honor the Day, and went through the usual Evolutions and Firings.

The Artillery Company dined at the State-House, where a Number of popular and patriotic Songs were sung with universal Applause, and the following Toasts drank:

1. THE UNITED STATES—The only Independent and virtuous Republic—Long may it continue.
2. THE PEOPLE—Whose Love of their Country sets at nought "Diplomatic Skill."
3. THE GOVERNMENT—The Ark of Safety—Let us rally around it.
4. THE PRESIDENT—Pre-eminent in Virtue, Abilities and Firmness, he soars with the American Eagle, above the crowing of the Gallic Cock.
5. GENERAL WASHINGTON—May we hail him, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, if forced into a War, by the perfidious Rulers of France.
6. THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES—Foster and increase it, as the Bulwark against Invasion, the Guardian of our Commerce, and the Means of obtaining the Respect which our Country deserves.
7. THE ARMY, AND the MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES—Be the Motto of their Standards, our Country, our Constitution, and our Government, determined to defend and conquer, should any lawless wretches of Rapine dare to invade them.
8. THE LATE ENVOYS TO FRANCE—Faithful to their high Trust, they nobly resisted the Intrigues and Menaces of a corrupt Court.
9. THE SENTIMENT OF THE DAY—"Millions for Defence, but not a Cent for Tribute."
10. TRANSPORTATION AND THE FRATERNAL HUG OF FRANCE—To all who bear the Name of Americans, that speak, act or think more favourably of any foreign Nation, than of the Country which gave them Birth, nurtured and protected them.
11. DETECTION, THE GALLOWS AND THE GIBBET—To all Emissaries of a foreign Nation.
12. THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND—Tho' small, it will be great and strong in Defence of our Country's Rights.
13. AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES—The Boon of Industry, remunerating its Patrons.
14. ARTS, SCIENCE AND VIRTUE—To civilize the Savage, and to stay the Retrogression of the civilized.
15. PEACE TO ALL THE WORLD—When we can sit under our own Vines and our own Fig Trees, and enjoy unmolested the Fruits of our Labours.
16. THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1798—May it form a new Epoch in our Annals; uniting and inspiring Americans to a successful Defence, of the Independence we now celebrate.

CINCINNATI.

The Rhode-Island State Society of Cincinnati convened at 10 o'Clock, and unanimously re-elected the following Officers for the Year ensuing:

ISAAC SENTER, President,
JEREMIAH OLNEY, Vice-President,
ROBERT ROGERS, Secretary,
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Treasurer.

The Business of the Society being completed, at 3 o'Clock they partook of an elegant Dinner provided for the joyous Occasion, after which the following Toasts were drank, viz.

1. The American Nation; may they be united in supporting the Government of their Choice.
2. The President of the United States; may we imitate his Virtues, learn from his Wisdom, and admire his Firmness.
3. The Congress of the United States; may those Seats be ever filled with her enlightened Sons; may their Deliberations not be embarrassed by foreign Agents, nor their Decisions swayed by foreign Influence.
4. George Washington, the American Cincinnatus; may he be ever ready to leave his Plough, when his Country calls.
5. The Cincinnati throughout America; may they continue in a fixed Resolution to maintain, and transmit unimpaired, that Independence for which they have braved every Danger.
6. The Memory of our departed Brethren of the Cincinnati, and all those who have gallantly fallen in Defence of American Liberty.
7. The Government and State of Rhode-Island; may they be actuated with the same noble and patriotic Zeal that influenced them during the late Revolution.
8. The natural Strength of our Country, the Militia; may the patriotic Spirit of 1775 pervade every Class.
9. The rising Army and Navy of the United States may they increase and grow strong, as Dangers approach our peaceful Shores.
10. Our late Envoys to the French Republic; may they receive the just Tribute of Applause from a grateful Country.
11. May Agriculture and Manufactures be rewarded, Literature patronized, and Trade protected.
12. May a just resentment of an enlightened People fall upon all Disorganizers of our happy Government.
13. The liberal Clergy; may they be united, and persevere in opposing the Enemies of God and their Country.
14. The gallant Youth of America; may they justly appreciate the fair Inheritance transmitted to them by their Ancestors.
15. The American Fair; may they despise the Coward, and receive protection from the Brave.
16. The Day; may a patriotic Zeal and Love of Country forever pervade every true American.

Upwards of 14 000 Dollars have been subscribed at Richmond (Virginia) for building Ships of Force to be loaned to government—the Subscription is advancing.

At Petersburg 10,000 Dollars have been subscribed for the same laudable Purpose.

On the 3d inst. in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Harper proposed a Number of Resolutions, among which, was One for the Augmentation of the Provisional Army to 50 000 Men; and another to enable the President to procure an additional Number of armed Ships, not exceeding 10, and of a Force not less than 22 Guns each.—The other Resolutions respected Objects of inferior Importance.

This Morning arrived here the Ship Diana, Capt. White, from Bourdeaux, bound to New York.—Captain White left Bourdeaux 22d May. By him we are informed, that a Fleet consisting of 40 Sail of armed Ships, had sailed from Toulon, about the 14th May, having General Buonaparte on board—The Destination of this Squadron was not known at Bourdeaux. The armed Brig sent out by the Government of the United States had arrived in France, and it was reported that Mr. Gerry had in Consequence left Paris.—The Preparations for the Invasion of England were still going on and all Privateers were embargoed, though it was still doubted by many whether the Invasion would ever be seriously undertaken—We are under the Necessity of apologizing to our readers for this imperfect Sketch of Intelligence—Capt. White having arrived just as this Paper was going to Press.

MARRIED]—Mr. WILLIAM HARDIN, of Providence, to Miss ABIGAIL FOX, Daughter of the late Mr. James Fox, of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 9.

ENTERED,

Ship	*Dolphin, Bowler,*	*from Havana*
Sloop	*Eagle Earl,*	*New York*
—	*Aurora, Cahoone,*	*Ditto*
—	*Seaflower, Valentine,*	*Washington*
—	*Betsy, Cobb,*	*Ditto*
—	*Sally Waldin,*	*Providence*

CLEARED,

		For
Sloop	*Ranger, Ambrose,*	*Norfolk*
—	*Concord, Cahoone,*	*New York*
—	*Fame, Bliss,*	*Ditto*
—	*George, Brown,*	*Ditto*
—	*Gen. Greene, Baker,*	*Gottenburgh*
Brig	*Lark, Brown,*	*Scarborough*

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, Yesterday, an Apprentice Boy, named GEORGE FRANKLIN, about 16 Years of Age; had on striped Towcloth Trowsers, a short Nankeen Jacket, and furr'd Hat. Whoever will take up said Boy, and return him to his Master, shall have the above Reward, but no Charges.

WILLIAM STANHOPE.

Newport, July 10, 1798.

Military Notice to our Fellow Citizens.

AN Opportunity now presents for the Admission of a small Number o Members, in the *Artillery Company of the Town of Newport*, to make up its Complement as established by Charter.

Those Citizens who are desirous of enrolling themselves in this Company, are invited to leave their Names with either of the Members.

By Order of the Artillery Company,
HOLMES WEAVER, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 4th, 1798.

JUST LANDED,
From on board the Brig Favorite,
and for Sale, by

Benjamin Fry,

BALTIMORE Superfine and Fine Flour—new, fresh and cheap,
Indian Corn,
Cotton Wool,
Cocoa,
Twelve Tons Logwood, (imported from Hispaniola)
Turpentine, per Barrel,
And a small Quantity yellow Pine, flooring Boards, *saw'd narrow.*
Newport June 8 1798.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers and others he has just received an additional Supply of Goods, among which are—

ELEGANT Tea Urns; Plated Patent Candlesticks; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses;—Castors; Silk and Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose; a large Assortment in the different Hardware Branches,—on lowest Terms for Cash—of which, he begs his Customers will recollect, he is much in want of.

June 10th.

Moses Judah

Has just received by the Brig Polly from Richmond, which he will dispose of on the lowest Terms, at his House, directly opposite to the Shop of Mr. James Center, Hair Dresser, in Thames-street,

A fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,
50 Barrels fine Flour,
100 Bushels black-eye'd Peas.
Newport, July 9th, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Elisha Gibbs,

INDIAN CORN, by the Bushel or larger Quantity,
Bacon, by the Piece or Quantity,
Pork, by the Barrel,
Carolina Peas, by the Bushel or Quantity,
Whale Oil, by the Barrel.
Newport, July 9, 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late SAMUEL TRIPP, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby request all Persons having any Demands, to exhibit them to either of us within Nine Months from this Date—that being the Time allowed said Commissioners to report thereon.

ANDREW BOYD,
JONATHAN SALISBURY.
East Greenwich, July 2, 1798.

We this day present our readers with an article of intelligence that must make every American heart leap with joy WASHINGTON, the Saviour of his Country! WASHINGTON, the brave, the great, who after having, through toils, fatigues and dangers, given Liberty and Independence to America, and raised her to a rank among the nations of the earth, flew to enjoy, in the bosom of Vernon's shades the peace he had so nobly won, is yet willing to leave those happy scenes, again to lead her armies forth; again to testify to an admiring world that Americans will never be slaves. If there is a single son of Columbia who now feels not his whole soul roused to energetic activity, whose bosom does not glow with the holy flame, let him read the language of our Hero, and then if he can suffer his musket to rust, or his trusty blade to remain undrawn in its mouldy scabbard, let him do so, but let him also resign the honourable title of AMERICAN. Attend to the language of Washington. We have it from good authority, that when spoken to by a friend on the probability of his appointment, the old general replied "I AM READY AGAIN TO GO WITH MY FELLOW CITIZENS TO THE FIELD OF BATTLE IN DEFENCE OF THE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE OF MY COUNTRY."—Such is the language of every true American; and if we act up to such language, no nation on earth will ever be able to wrest our dear bought Liberties and Independence from us.

The vessels at the Fort with the French passengers on board, will be liberated this day.

Agreeably to appointment the Editor of the Aurora appeared last Friday before the Hon. Richard Peters Esq; judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, on the charge of libelling the President and the Executive Government, in a manner tending to excite sedition, and opposition to the laws, by sundry publications and republications; and was bound in a recognizance of 1000 dollars, for his appearance at the next circuit court—His bail were Thomas Leiper and Israel Israel, Esquires.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, 19th June, '98, to a merchant in this city.

"*From the late decisions of the court and the disposition of our government, we believe there is an end to the capturing of American vessels coming from the Havannah.*

"*The ship Citizen, and her cargo have been acquitted by order of our court of Vice-Admiralty.*"

July 7.

Yesterday were arrested on an information for a libel, filed by the attorney for this district, Mr. John D. Burk, and Dr. James Smith, editors of a paper called the Time Piece, We understand that Col. Rutgers, and Col. Burr, gave in a special bail for Mr. Burk, and Peter R. Livingston, Esq; and Mr. Samuel Smith, for Dr. Smith.

LATEST FOREIGN.

Yesterday the ship Draper, Capt. Collins, arrived at this port from Dublin, by which we have been favoured with Irish papers to the 12th May, but so late last evening that a concise abstract, for this day, is all that can be given. The papers contain many horrid tales of oppression and barbarity in Ireland.—780 flat vessels, calculated to carry 100 men and 1 gun, were said to be in great forwardness, all between Calais and the Texel.—It was said, but not confirmed, that the Dey of Algiers had beheaded Jean Bon St. Andre, French agent there.—A letter from Rastadt, of April 21, states, that an alliance offensive and defensive, was concluded and signed between the Emperor and the King of Prussia on the 8th. It was supposed this was intended only to concert measures respecting the indemnities to be required by the two Courts of Germany, and to oppose the propogation of Republican principles on the left of the Rhine and left of Germany—The Corsican fleet had sailed to join in the expedition against England.—Much is said of the disturbance at Vienna, respecting Gen. Bernadotte, the French Ambassador, of which we had before heard.—It was said from Toulon, that a grand expedition in which 24 000 men of the army of Italy were to be employed, was soon to be commenced. Egypt, and the destruction of the English Commerce in India, where the supposed objects.—A lengthy account of navy appointments and promotions has lately made its appearance in Paris.—Sir Sydney Smith has made a successful escape from Paris.—Gen. Buonaparte was at Paris on the 27th April.—In the Draper came 41 passengers.

BOSTON, July 4.

On Monday about 1 o'clock, the Frigate Constitution left her moorings, and dropped down into the lower harbour. Immediately on her getting under way, she fired a federal salute in compliment to the town of Boston, which in an instant answered by the loud buzzas of a swift concourse of its inhabitants assembled on the wharves, and on board the shipping in the harbour. On passing the Castle the Frigate gave a salute, which was immediately returned. Capt. NICHOLSON must feel great satisfaction in finding around him, Officers, and a ship's crew, composed of strong, nervous and patriotic Americans, who feel all the true *fire of the flint*. Perfect happiness appears to reign among them, while at the same time they discover a strong enthusiasm to revenge at once the unprovoked injuries which have been heaped upon the American seamen in particular, and their Country at large, by the unprincipled and barbarous French—The Frigate sails remarkably fast, and is well equipped, and there is every reason to believe that in due time she will prove one mean of *encreasing the American Navy*.

July 7.

Yesterday Capt. Adams, arrived here from Cadiz 50 days;—informs that Lord St. Vincent's still continues off that place, and so effectually blockades the port, that no vessels can go in or out, without his permission. The Spanish armada is still held in *durance vile*; but it was reported, that his Lordship and Don. Mesterado had lately had conferences together. The tongue of rumour was whispering negociations between Great Britain and Spain. Peace between France and Portugal had not taken place.

Accounts from St. Domingo, intimate, that the French West India Islands will soon be declared independent of France, Toussaint will court an alliance with the United States.

NEWPORT, July 10.

On Wednesday the 4th Inst. was completed the Twenty-second Year of our national Independence.

Never perhaps did Circumstances conspire to render an Anniversary so highly interesting—The various and multiplying Dangers with which our Independence is threatened, the restless Intrigues of foreign and internal Foes, the Solicitude of all true Patriots to preserve, and the ferocious Eagerness of the Anarchists to Destroy, our Constitution and Government; together with those Doubts of ultimate Success inseparable from the Prospect of every Contest, all contributed to characterize this Anniversary with an Anxiety and an Interest never before experienced on a similar Occasion.

The Citizens of this Town celebrated the Day in the usual Manner—at Sunrise a Federal Salute was fired from Fort Wolcott, and by the Artillery Company, which was repeated at Noon, and at Sunset.—The Artillery Company and Newport Guards paraded in Honor the Day, and went through the usual Evolutions and Firings.

The Artillery Company dined at the State-House, where a Number of popular and patriotic Songs were sung with universal Applause, and the following Toasts drank:

1. THE UNITED STATES—The only Independent and virtuous Republic—Long may it continue.
2. THE PEOPLE—Whose Love of their Country sets at nought "Diplomatic Skill."
3. THE GOVERNMENT—The Ark of Safety—Let us rally around it.
4. THE PRESIDENT—Pre-eminent in Virtue, Abilities and Firmness, he soars with the American Eagle, above the crowing of the Gallic Cock.
5. GENERAL WASHINGTON—May we hail him, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States, if forced into a War, by the perfidious Rulers of France.
6. THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES—Foster and increase it, as the Bulwark against Invasion, the Guardian of our Commerce, and the Means of obtaining the Respect which our Country deserves.
7. THE ARMY, AND the MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES—Be the Motto of their Standards, our Country, our Constitution, and our Government, determined to defend and conquer, should any lawless wretches of Rapine dare to invade them.
8. THE LATE ENVOYS TO FRANCE—Faithful to their high Trust, they nobly resisted the Intrigues and Menaces of a corrupt Court.
9. THE SENTIMENT OF THE DAY—"Millions for Defence, but not a Cent for Tribute."
10. TRANSPORTATION AND THE FRATERNAL HUG OF FRANCE—To all who bear the Name of Americans, that speak, act or think more favourably of any foreign Nation, than of the Country which gave them Birth, nurtured and protected them.
11. DETECTION, THE GALLOWS AND THE GIBBET—To all Emissaries of a foreign Nation.
12. THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND—Tho' small, it will be great and strong in Defence of our Country's Rights.
13. AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES—The Boon of Industry, remunerating its Patrons.
14. ARTS, SCIENCE AND VIRTUE—To civilize the Savage, and to stay the Retrogression of the civilized.
15. PEACE TO ALL THE WORLD—When we can sit under our own Vines and our own Fig Trees, and enjoy unmolested the Fruits of our Labours.
16. THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1798—May it form a new Epoch in our Annals; uniting and inspiring Americans to a successful Defence, of the Independence we now celebrate.

CINCINNATI.

The Rhode-Island State Society of Cincinnati convened at 10 o'Clock, and unanimously re-elected the following Officers for the Year ensuing:

ISAAC SENTER, President,
JEREMIAH OLNEY, Vice-President,
ROBERT ROGERS, Secretary,
EPHRAIM BOWEN, jun. Treasurer.

The Business of the Society being completed, at 3 o'Clock they partook of an elegant Dinner provided for the joyous Occasion, after which the following Toasts were drank, viz.

1. The American Nation; may they be united in supporting the Government of their Choice.
2. The President of the United States; may we imitate his Virtues, learn from his Wisdom, and admire his Firmness.
3. The Congress of the United States; may those Seats be ever filled with her enlightened Sons; may their Deliberations not be embarrassed by foreign Agents, nor their Decisions swayed by foreign Influence.
4. George Washington, the American Cincinnatus; may he be ever ready to leave his Plough, when his Country calls.
5. The Cincinnati throughout America; may they continue in a fixed Resolution to maintain, and transmit unimpaired, that Independence for which they have braved every Danger.
6. The Memory of our departed Brethren of the Cincinnati, and all those who have gallantly fallen in Defence of American Liberty.
7. The Government and State of Rhode-Island; may they be actuated with the same noble and patriotic Zeal that influenced them during the late Revolution.
8. The natural Strength of our Country, the Militia; may the patriotic Spirit of 1775 pervade every Class.
9. The rising Army and Navy of the United States may they increase and grow strong, as Dangers approach our peaceful Shores.
10. Our late Envoys to the French Republic; may they receive the just Tribute of Applause from a grateful Country.
11. May Agriculture and Manufactures be rewarded, Literature patronized, and Trade protected.
12. May a just resentment of an enlightened People fall upon all Disorganizers of our happy Government.
13. The liberal Clergy; may they be united, and persevere in opposing the Enemies of God and their Country.
14. The gallant Youth of America; may they justly appreciate the fair Inheritance transmitted to them by their Ancestors.
15. The American Fair; may they despise the Coward, and receive protection from the Brave.
16. The Day; may a patriotic Zeal and Love of Country forever pervade every true American.

Upwards of 14 000 Dollars have been subscribed at Richmond (Virginia) for building Ships of Force to be loaned to government—the Subscription is advancing.

At Petersburg 10,000 Dollars have been subscribed for the same laudable Purpose.

On the 31 inst. in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Harper proposed a Number of Resolutions, among which, was One for the Augmentation of the Provisional Army to 50 000 Men; and another to enable the President to procure an additional Number of armed Ships, not exceeding 10, and of a Force not less than 32 Guns each.—The other Resolutions respected Objects of inferior importance.

This Morning arrived here the Ship Diana, Capt. White, from Bourdeaux, bound to New York.—Captain White left Bourdeaux 22d May. By him we are informed, that a Fleet consisting of 40 sail of armed Ships, had sailed from Toulon, about the 14th May, having General Buonaparte on board—The Destination of this Squadron was not known at Bourdeaux. The armed Brig sent out by the Government of the United States had arrived in France, and it was reported that Mr. Gerry had in Consequence left Paris.—The Preparations for the Invasion of England were still going on and all Privateers were embargoed, though it was still doubted by many whether the Invasion would ever be seriously undertaken—We are under the Necessity of apologizing to our readers for this imperfect Sketch of Intelligence—Capt. White having arrived just as this Paper was going to Press.

MARRIED]—Mr. WILLIAM BARDIN, of Providence, to Miss ABIGAIL FOX, Daughter of the late Mr. James Fox, of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, July 9.

ENTERED,

Ship Dolphin, Bowler,	from Havana
Sloop Eagle Earl,	New York
— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
— Seaflower, Valentine,	Washington
— Betsy, Cobb,	Ditto
— Sally, Waldin,	Providence

CLEARED,

Sloop Ranger, Ambrose,	For Norfolk
— Concord, Cahoone,	New York
— Fame, Bliss,	Ditto
— George, Brown,	Ditto
— Gen. Greene, Baker,	Gottenburgh
Brig Lark, Brown,	Scarborough

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, Yesterday, an Apprentice Boy, named GEORGE FRANKLIN, about 16 Years of Age; had on striped Towcloth Trowsers, a short Nankeen Jacket, and furr'd Hat. Whoever will take up said Boy, and return him to his Master, shall have the above Reward, but no Charges.

WILLIAM STANHOPE.

Newport, July 10, 1798.

Military Notice to our Fellow Citizens.

AN Opportunity now presents for the Admission of a small Number of Members, in the *Artillery Company of the Town of Newport*, to make up its Complement as established by Charter.

Those Citizens who are desirous of enrolling themselves in this Company, are invited to leave their Names with either of the Members.

By Order of the Artillery Company,
HOLMES WEAVER, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 4th, 1798.

JUST LANDED,
From on board the Brig Favorite,
and for Sale, by

Benjamin Fry,

BALTIMORE Superfine and fine Flour—new, fresh and cheap,
Indian Corn,
Cotton Wool,
Cocoa,
Twelve Tons Logwood, (imported from Hispaniola)
Turpentine, per Barrel,
And a small Quantity yellow Pine, flooring Boards, *saw'd narrow.*
Newport June 8 1798.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers and others he has just received an additional Supply of Goods, among which are—

ELEGANT Tea Urns; Plated Patent Candlesticks; Tea Trays; Looking Glasses;—Castors; Silk and Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Hose; a large Assortment in the different Hardware Branches,—on lowest Terms for Cash—of which, he begs his Customers will recollect, he is much in want of.

June 10th.

Moses Judah

Has just received by the Brig Polly from Richmond, which he will dispose of on the lowest Terms, at his House, directly opposite to the Shop of Mr. James Center, Hair Dresser, in Thames-street,

A fresh Supply of prime Virginia manufactured sweet scented NEGRO HEAD TOBACCO,
50 Barrels fine Flour,
100 Bushels black-eye'd Peas.

Newport, July 9th, 1798.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Elisha Gibbs,

INDIAN CORN, by the Bushel or larger Quantity,
Bacon, by the Piece or Quantity,
Pork, by the Barrel,
Carolina Peas, by the Bushel or Quantity,
Whale Oil, by the Barrel.

Newport, July 9, 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of the late SAMUEL TRIPP, Blacksmith, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby request all Persons having any Demands, to exhibit them to either of us within Nine Months from this Date—that being the Time allowed said Commissioners to report thereon.

ANDREW BOYD,
JONATHAN SALISBURY.

East Greenwich, July 2, 1798.

From the Gazette of the United States.

SONG—TUNE. ARISTIPPUS.

I.

WHEN Xerxes, by boundleſs ambition ſeduc'd
His conquering millions to Greece introduc'd;
Tho' Macedon, Thrace, and Theſſalia fled.
Yet a few ſons of Sparta reſolv'd to make head;
At the ſtraits of Thermopylæ fix'd to oppoſe,
A band of true brothers 'gainſt millions of foes.
With Leonidas bravely they took to the field
Reſolving to conquer, or die e'er they'd yield.

II

But Xerxes, elated with victory gain'd,
O'er nations divided, their courage diſdain'd;
And thought like the others, they ſurely would fly,
Could his numerous ſtandards but once meet their eye
But he ſoon was inſtructed the diff'rence to ſee,
Twixt ſlaves, and a nation reſolv'd to be free;
For the Spartans undaunted ſtill kept to the field
Reſolving to conquer, or die, e're they'd yield.

III.

Deſpairing at laſt to ſubdue them by force,
To the tyrant's baſe maxim he ſtrait had recourſe;
With ſkill diplomatic he cowardly try'd
Son from the father, and father from ſon to divide,
With faithleſs pretenſions, with argaments ſly,
Whom he dared not attack, he attempted to buy,
But the honeſt young Spartans ſtill kept to the field
Reſolving to conquer, or die, e're they'd yield.

IV.

So France in her arrogance proudly array'd,
Thinks all powers on earth muſt at her be diſmay'd
And elated with triumph o'er diſtardly ſlaves,
A nation of freemen inſultingly braves.
But tho' Holland Rome, Naples, and Switzerland bend
Americans ſtill will their freedom defend.
With their laſt drop of blood, they will keep to the field
Reſolving to conquer, or die e're they'll yield.

Vice-Conſulat de Newport.

LIBERTE. EGALITE.

LES citoyens & citoyennes, refugies ou deportes de St. Domingue dans les Etats Unis par ſuite des troubles qui ont affligé la colonie, & qui, reſtes fideles a la republique, ont conſerve le deſir de rentrer dans leurs foyers, ſont invites a ſe rendre inceſſamment au Conſulat, pour y etre inſcrits ſur la liſte (conformement a la lettre du General de Diviſion, Hedouville, inſeree dans la Gazette Francaiſe du 30 Mai)

En venant ſe faire inſcrire chacun aura ſoin d'apporter ſes paſſeports, declarations, certificats de reſidence, ou autres papiers de cette nature qui lui ſoient perſonnels.

Newport, le 10 Meſſidor, an 6 de la Republique Francaiſe.

Le Vice-Conſul de la Republic Francaiſe,
L. ARCAMBAL.

THE Subſcriber has removed to the Houſe directly oppoſite to Capt. Thomas Dennis's on the Point; where he continues to teach Writing, Arithmetic Navigation, Book keeping, Menſuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. & &c. WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, June 23 1798.

Houſe & Gardens for Sale.

The Subſcriber will ſell the HOUSE wherein he now Dwells, with the LOTS thereto belonging, and the FURNITURE of the ſame.

CHRIST. ELLERY.

Newport July 2, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has juſt received, at his Store, directly oppoſite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

C. Fowler & Co.

Have for SALE, at their Stores on Mr. LANGLEY's *Wharf, at the loweſt Rate for Caſh, or approved Notes,*

JAMAICA Spirits, Weſt-India and New England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel.

Brandy, 1ſt to 4th Proof, and beſt Holland Geneva by the Pipe or Barrel.

20 Hogſheads good ſtaining Moleſſes.

A few Caſks of firſt Quality Old Sherry Wine

Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga and Fayal Ditto, per Quarter Caſk

Havannah Sugars, per Box or Barrel.

A few Caſks new Rice.

Beef, in Barrels and Half Barrels.

Superfine & Common Flour, and Middlings.

150 Buſhels of Corn.

A Quantity of white Beans, and black eyed Peas

ALSO,

Pepper, Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Coffee, Ginger Loaf Sugar, Fine Teas—Starch, ſweet Oil, Chocolate, freſh Raiſins, Negro Head Tobacco, Nails, White Lead, German Steel, Sewing and Seine Twine, and a few Boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or ſmaller Quantity,

Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogſhead,

A few Hogſheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, of an excellent Flavour,

Sugar per Hogſhead or Barrel,

Moleſſes per Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel,

Very good fine and ſuperfine Flour,

Welch's Chocolate, No 1 and 2, freſh,

A few Half Barrels of good Rice,

Freſh Raiſins per Caſk,

Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Caſk,

Beſt brown Stout Porter,

A few Barrels firſt Quality powdered Sugars,

Caſtile Soap, per Box,

And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

A New Supply of aſſorted Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Alſo—Glaſs Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewiſe, a few Thouſand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

☞ 41 Hogſheads of New England Rum, cheap for Caſh—(entitled to the Drawback)—will ſell Part or all.

A few Caſks of Iriſh Rice,

Gooleve and Brower's Soap, of New York, per Box, or larger Quantity,

Fiſh Flour, and, alſo,

A Quantity of excellent blown SALT, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Store, and at the Store of Capt. John Caggeſhall.

Philip Robinſon

Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has juſt received an additional Aſſortment of reaſonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,

Superfine and common Kerſeymeres,

Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,

Furniture Cloth, very rich,

Caſſ Linens of all Prices per Piece,

Superfine Silk, and Hair Binds, very handſome Colours,

A handſome Variety beſt Luteſtrings,

Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarſnets,

Faſhionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,

Boys coloured Do.

Patent and common Hofe,

A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,

Yard wide Carpeting,

A few Caſks Gun Powder.

Beſides a Variety of other Articles, not enumerated:—All which will be ſold low for ready Money.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

Fine and ſuperfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hyſon TEA, by the Dozen or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Cheſt.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a ſuit Sails, and fit for a Packet.—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland—

HYSON, Young Hyſon, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the lateſt Importation, warranted to be of the firſt Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Cheſts.

China, in Dining, Breakfaſt, and Tea Setts, per Box.

Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimenſions

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum and Moleſſes per Hogſhead.

Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having juſt Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual low Prices!——And,

N B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours, and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

N. B. Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by
Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogſheads of good Retailing Surinam Moleſſes,

15 Hogſheads of Old Windward Iſland Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Buſhels of St. Martin's Coarſe Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel,

Cotton, by the Bag;—and,

TICKETS in the Rhode-Iſland College LOTTERY.

Ethan Clarke

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY by the Pipe,

Jamaica Spirits by Puncheon,

Beef and Pork by the Barrel,

Iron Caboofes, and Stoves,

Anchors, &c. as uſual—And,

A few Cheſts of Bohea Tea.

Newport, May 15, 1798.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingſtown, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of ANN GARDNER, Widow, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent;—and Six Months from the Date hereof being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to deliver them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the Time abovementioned.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JAMES SHEARMAN, jun.

South Kingſtown, May 14, 1798.

Nicolas Jeffroy,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER,

THAMES STREET—NEWPORT,

HAS juſt received, and for Sale, a great Variety of Geneva, French and Engliſh WATCHES, Cryſtals, Seals, Keys, Chains &c. by Wholeſale. Alſo, an elegant Aſſortment of JEWELRY, with all Kinds of Necklaces, Rings, Trinkets, Toys &c &c.

LIKEWISE,

A great Aſſortment of Turtleſhell, Engliſh Horn, and Dreſſing Combs; Tea Trays; Tea Pots; Cream Pots, &c.—Different Kinds of Razors and Razor Straps; Penknives and Sciſſors; Looking Glaſſes; Flutes; Fifes; Fiddles ſtrings; Patent Lamps and Candleſticks; Gentlemens' Epaulets and Suſpenders; Ladies' Hat and Waiſtbands; Paints and Colours in Boxes; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Morocco Pocket Books & Purſes; Shoe and Knee Buckles; Plated Spurs; Stirrup Irons; Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Soup Ladles &c. Variety of China, Paper and Leather Snuff-Boxes; Shot Bags and Powder Flaſks.

ALSO

Juſt received from London and Naples, a freſh Supply of PERFUMERY; Pomatum; Hair Powder; Windſor and Cream Soap; Patent Shoe Blacking; Dreſſing Caſes, &c. &c with all neceſſary Aparatus.

☞ *He preſents his grateful Acknowledgements for the numerous Favours he has received and invites the Public in general, and the Citizens of Newport in particular, to continue his Cuſtomers.*

N B. *Caſh given for old Gold and Silver.*

Newport, July 2 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State. *June* 11.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues the Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof

Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon,

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spaniſh Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf;

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

Green & Tillinghaſt,

Have juſt received

An excellent Aſſortment of

Spring Goods,

Which they are ſelling, on the moſt Reaſonable Terms,——by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Amongſt which are, a Great Variety of Calicoes and Chintzes. Alſo Broadcloths, Hoſiery, Linens, India Cottons, &c. &c.

They hereby invite their old Cuſtomers and others, to continue to viſit their Store, in Addition to all paſt Favours, which they moſt gratefully acknowledge.

N. B. They have on hand about Two Tons of St. Domingo Redwood for Sale, of the beſt Quality.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

From the Gazette of the United States.

SONG—TUNE, ARISTIPPUS.

I.

WHEN Xerxes, by boundless ambition seduc'd
His conquering millions to Greece introduc'd;
Tho' Macedon, Thrace, and Thessalia fled.
Yet a few sons of Sparta resolv'd to make head;
At the straits of Thermopylæ fix'd to oppose,
A band of true brothers 'gainst millions of foes,
With Leonidas bravely they took to the field
Resolving to conquer, or die e'er they'd yield.

II

But Xerxes, elated with victory gain'd,
O er nations divided, their courage disdain'd;
And thought like the others, they surely would fly,
Could his numerous standards but once meet their eye
But he soon was instructed the diff'rence to see,
Twixt slaves, and a nation resolv'd to be free;
For the Spartans undaunted still kept to the field
Resolving to conquer, or die, e're they'd yield.

III.

Despairing at last to subdue them by force,
To the tyrant's base maxim he strait had recourse;
With fruit diplomatic he cowardly try'd
Son from the father, and father from son to divide,
With faithless pretensions, with arguments sly,
Whom he dared not attack, he attempted to buy,
But the honest young Spartans still kept to the field
Resolving to conquer, or die, e're they'd yield.

IV.

So France in her arrogance proudly array'd,
Thinks all powers on earth must at her be dismay'd
And elated with triumph o'er dastardly slaves,
A nation of freemen insultingly braves.
But tho' Holland Rome, Naples, and Switzerland bend
Americans still will their freedom defend.
With their last drop of blood, they will keep to the field
Resolving to conquer, or die e're they'll yield.

Vice-Consulat de Newport.

LIBERTE. EGALITE.

LES citoyens & cityennes, refugies ou deportes ve St. Domingue dans les Etat Unis par suite des troubles qui ont affige la colonie, & qui, restes fideles a la republique, ont conserve le desir de rentrer dans leurs foyers, sont invites a se rendre incessamment au Consulat, pour y etre inscrits sur la liste (conformement a la lettre du General de Division, Hedouville, inseree dans la Gazette Francaise du 30 Mai.)

En venant se faire inscrire chacun aura soin d'apporter ses passeports, declarations, certificats de residence, ou autres papiers de cette nature qui lui sont personnels.

Newport, le 10 Messidor, an 6 de la Republique Francaise.

Le Vice-Consul de la Republic Francaise,
L. ARCAMBAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the House directly opposite to Capt. Thomas Dennis's on the Point; where he continues to teach Writing, Arithmetic, Navigation, Book-keeping, Mensuration, surveying, Guaging, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, June 23, 1798.

House & Gardens for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell the HOUSE wherein he now Dwells, with the LOTS thereto belonging, and the FURNITURE of the same.

CHRIST. ELLERY.

Newport, July 2, 1798.

New Goods.

John Bours, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, That he has just received, at his Store, directly opposite Gen. Martin's,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

J B jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, May 28, 1798.

C. Fowler & Co.

Have for SALE, at their Stores on Mr. LANGLEY's *Wharf, at the lowest Rate for Cash, or approved Notes,*

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel.

Brandy, 1st to 4th Proof, and best Holland Geneva by the Pipe or Barrel.

20 Hogsheads good retailing Molasses.

A few Casks of first Quality Old Sherry Wine

Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Fayal Ditto, per Quarter Cask

Havannah Sugars, per Box or Barrel.

A few Casks new Rice.

Beef, in Barrels and Half Barrels.

Superfine & Common Flour, and Middlings.

150 Bushels of Corn.

A Quantity of white Beans, and black eyed Peas

ALSO,—

Pepper, Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Coffee, Ginger, Loaf Sugar, Fine Teas,—Starch, sweet Oil, Chocolate, fresh Raisins, Negro Head Tobacco, Nails, White Lead, German Steel, Sewing and Seine Twine, and a few Boxes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass.

SIMON DAVIS,

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY and Holland Gin per Pipe, Barrel or smaller Quantity,

Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, Antigua and New England Rum per Hogshead,

A few Hogsheads of excellent St. Croix Rum, of an excellent Flavour,

Sugar per Hogshead or Barrel,

Molasses per Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,

Very good fine and superfine Flour,

Welch's Chocolate, No 1 and 2, fresh,

A few Half Barrels of good Rice,

Fresh Raisins per Cask,

Sherry and Lisbon Wine per Quarter Cask,

Best brown Stout Porter,

A few Barrels first Quality powdered Sugars,

Castile Soap, per Box,

And a few Anchors.

The above mentioned Articles by Retail.

A New Supply of assorted Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Also—Glass Ware, by Wholesale and Retail; and many other Articles in the Grocery Line.—Likewise, a few Thousand of Shingles and Laths—London Porter.

☞ 41 Hogsheads of New England Rum, cheap for Cash—(entitled to the Drawback)—will sell Part or all.

A few Casks of Irish Rice,

Grindeve and Brown's Soap, of New York, per Box, or larger Quantity,

Fresh Flour, and, also,

A Quantity of excellent blown SALT, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Store, and at the Store of Capt. John Coggeshall.

Philip Robinson

Informs his Customers and others, that he has just received an additional Assortment of seasonable GOODS, which he offers for Sale on the most reasonable Terms.

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and common Broadcloths,

superfine and common Kerseymeres,

Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Coatings,

Furniture Cuinzes, very rich,

Irish Linens of all Prices per Piece,

Superfine Silk, and Hair Binds, very handsome Colours,

A handsome Variety best Lutestrings,

Satins black and coloured; Modes; Sarsnets,

Fashionable Hats, Yeoman and plain Crowns,

Boys coloured Do.

Patent and common Hose,

A Variety very rich Tea Trays, all Sizes,

Yard wide Carpeting,

A few Casks Gun Powder.

Besides a Variety of other Articles, not enumerated:—All which will be sold low for ready Money.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.

Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel.

Fine and superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.

Hyson TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.

Bohea TEA, by the Half Chest.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 540 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a fast Sailer, and fit for a Packet:—One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the shortest Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Cash.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island—

HYSON, Young Hyson, Suchong, and Bohea TEAS, of the latest Importation, warranted to be of the first Quality, by the Whole Half, or Quarter Chests.

China, in Dining, Breakfast, and Tea Setts, per Box.

Best St. Petersburgh clean Hemp.

Cordage and Cables, of all Dimensions

Spike Rods and Iron Hoops.

Jamaica Sugar, Windward Island Rum and Molasses per Hogshead.

Best French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.

New-England Rum, by the Hogshead, or Cargo, on short Notice.

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, by the box or larger Quantity.

Superfine and fine Flour.

Tar, Pitch, Salt, &c.

Thomas Green

At the BUCK, near the Red Market,

Having just Imported, a FRESH SUPPLY of

ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extensive Assortment, which he is selling at the usual low Prices!—And,

N B While he feels very grateful to his good Customers, for past Favours, and begs a Continuance of the same, earnestly entreats those, who are delinquent, in Town and Country, to discharge their respective Obligations.

N. B. Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, June 5, 1798.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogsheads of good Retailing Surinam Molasses,

15 Hogsheads of Old Windward Island Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Bushels of St. Martin's Coarse Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel,

Cotton, by the Bag;—and,

TICKETS in the Rhode-Island College LOTTERY.

Ethan Clarke

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY by the Pipe,

Jamaica Spirits by Puncheon,

Beef and Pork by the Barrel,

Iron Cabooses, and Stoves,

Anchors, &c. as usual—And,

A few Chests of Bohea Tea.

Newport, May 15, 1798.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Town Council of South Kingstown, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ANN GARDNER, Widow, late of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent;—and Six Months from the Date hereof being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate are desired to deliver them to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the Time abovementioned.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JAMES SHEARMAN, jun.

South Kingstown, May 14, 1798.

Nicolas Jeffroy,

WATCH-MAKER & JEWELER,

THAMES STREET—NEWPORT,

HAS just received, and for Sale, a great Variety of Geneva, French and English WATCHES; Chrystals, Seals, Keys, Chains &c. by Wholesale. Also, an elegant Assortment of JEWELRY, with all Kinds of Necklaces, Rings, Trinkets Toys &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

A great Assortment of Turtleshell, English Horn, and Dressing Combs; Tea Trays; Tea Pots; Cream Pots, &c.—Different Kinds of Razors and Razor Strops; Penknives and Scissors; Looking Glasses; Flutes; Fifes; Fiddles strings; Patent Lamps and Candlesticks; Gentlemens' Epaulets and Suspenders; Ladies' Hat and Waistbands; Paints and Colours in Boxes; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Morocco Pocket Books & Purses; Shoe and Knee Buckles; Plated Spurs; Stirrup Irons; Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Soup Ladles &c. Variety of China, Paper and Leather Snuff-Boxes; Shot Bags and Powder Flasks.

ALSO

Just received from London and Naples, a fresh Supply of PERFUMERY; Pomatum; Hair Powder; Windsor and Cream Soap; Patent Shoe Blacking; Dressing Cases, &c. &c with all necessary Aparatus.

☞ *He presents his grateful Acknowledgements for the numerous Favours he has received and invites the Public in general, and the Citizens of Newport in particular, to continue his Customers.*

N B. *Cash given for old Gold and Silver.*

Newport, July 2 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State, *June* 11.

John Baker

Respectfully informs the Public, that he continues the Business as usual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Cask and Gallon, 1st, 2d, and 4th Proof

West India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.

New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.

Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.

Brown Sugar by the Barrel.

White Spanish Flote by Do.

Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf;

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine.

Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.

A general Assortment of Glass Ware.

Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.

An elegant Assortment Morocco Shoes.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Also, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of at a reduced Price for Cash.

Green & Tillinghast,

Have just received

An excellent Assortment of

Spring Goods,

Which they are selling, on the most Reasonable Terms,—by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Amongst which are, a Great Variety of Calicoes and Chintzes. Also Broadcloths, Hosiery, Linens, India Cottons, &c. &c.

They hereby invite their old Customers and others, to continue to visit their Store, in Addition to all past Favours, which they most gratefully acknowledge.

N. B. They have on hand about Two Tons of St. Domingo Redwood for Sale, of the best Quality.

Newport, May 28, 1798.